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with Bavarian-Swabian or East-Swabian dialects (*redle*=M.H.G. *redelich*, N.H.G. *redlich* etc.).

The nasalized vowels *ā*, *ē*, *ō* and *ō̄* are as common as in other Swabian dialects and also nasalized diphthongs. But as to their quantity or quality, whether open or close, short or long, there is some difference.

CONSONANTISM.

b often interchanges with *w*, no doubt due to Bavarian influence.²⁵ The medial *b* is often represented by *w* as in *lɛwed*, which is Frankish, while *lɛbed* is Swabian. Inorganic *f* is not known in the Ries. M.H.G. *f* (*v*) is only exceptionally represented by *pf* (*pflüdrə*=M. H.G. *vlädern*), the dialect differing here again from other Swabian dialects. As in most of the Southern German dialects, no distinction is made between *p* and *b*, *b* frequently disappears.

Similarly no distinction is made between *d* and *t*; *d* is seldom dropped, but appears frequently inorganically.

The past participle of the verbum substantivum *sein* retains its *s*. The Rieser says *gwesə* or *gwesd* which distinguishes it from other Swabian dialects. The Swabian forms *gwesə* or *gsae* (the diphthongization of *gesin*) are not known in the Ries.

The Sibilants occur frequently, a phenomenon which again characterizes the dialect as Swabian.

The guttural system does not show any Upper Alemannian characteristic;²⁶ *g* shows sometimes Frankish aspiration as in *hertsoch*=N.H.G. *herzog*, or sometimes in *sechd* instead of *segd*=N.H.G. *sagt*; *g* becomes, however, more frequently tenuis (*sakd*=*sagt*); *ch* is sometimes palatal, sometimes guttural; final *ch* is dropped, but not so commonly as in other Swabian dialects, the Ries dialect agreeing here again with Frankish Bavarian.

The sonorous consonants.

In regard to the semi-vowels little is to be said as they agree upon the whole with common Swabian. In exceptional cases *j* shows a slight friction as in *juksə*=M.H.G. *juchezen* N.H.G. *jauchzen*; *jide*=N.H.G. *jüdin*.

²⁵ Cf. Birlinger, *Die Augsburger Mundart*, p. 17.

²⁶ Cf. Paul's *Grundriss I*, 282.

The liquids *l* and *r* have in the dialect of the Ries a greater influence upon the vowels than they have in other Swabian dialects, due to the Bavarian influence.

The liquids frequently develop the svara-bhakti vowel, a phenomenon not very common; Bopp in his dissertation on the dialect of Münsingen denies its local existence. Kauffmann and Wagner mention only a few cases. In comparison with common Swabian we find also that the dialect of the Ries does not show so many inorganic *l*'s: *r* is seldom dropped and not so generally neglected as in Upper-Swabia.²⁷ The uvular *r* (Zäpfchen-*r*) is not known in the Ries. Into other parts of Swabia for example, (Reutlingen), as Prof. Wagner asserts,²⁸ this uvular *r*, the so-called 'grasseyer' of the French, has been introduced by the French soldiers quartered there during the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. This position is, I think, not tenable, because the same phenomenon, if it had been caused by the French, would have been found also in most of the other parts of Swabia and Bavaria. The Bavarian *r* is more liquid than the Alemannian.

The nasals *m*, *n* and *ng* show upon the whole the same characteristics as in common Swabian. The nasalized consonant is frequently dropped, but the nasalized vowels and diphthongs retain their nasal sound.

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JEAN-BAPTISTE ROUSSEAU AS HISTORIOGRAPHER.

WHEN Rousseau left Paris in 1711, without waiting for the final decree¹ declaring his perpetual banishment from France, on account of the famous couplets of 1710,² he went to Soleure, Switzerland. There he was received by the French ambassador, the Comte de Luc,

²⁷ Cf. Sailer's *Sämmtliche Schriften in schwab. Dialecte*.

²⁸ Cf. Wagner, p. 170.

¹ This decree was registered April 7, 1712.

² The question as to the authorship of these couplets is no easy matter to decide. I believe, however, after examining all the evidence to be obtained at the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, that Rousseau did not write them. The proof against Joseph Saurin, who was accused by Rousseau, is also insufficient, and the probabilities are that the real author will never be known.

with whom he remained for several years. In 1715, when this official was transferred to the Embassy at Vienna, Rousseau followed him to the Austrian coast, where he soon won the favor of the Prince Eugene. Until 1717, when the Comte de Luc was obliged to return to France on account of poor health, Rousseau remained a member of his household. Then the Prince Eugene became his patron and promised to secure for him, as we learn from Rousseau, a position which would give him a comfortable income. From this time on, numerous references to the position occur in Rousseau's letters³ but nothing definite is said, as the following extracts from letters to M. Bautet, one of his friends in Paris, will show:

Vienne, le 30 jan., 1717.

... Mes affaires sont presque réglées; j'aurai un emploi dans les Pays-Bas et le prince a eu la bonté de me faire toucher mille écus, par provision. Jugez de sa générosité. L'année passée, deux jours avant la bataille de Peter-varadin⁴ il m'envoya un diamant de 4000 l. que je porte actuellement au doigt et que je tâcherai de conserver toute ma vie. Vous voyez que ma fortune se rétablit. ... Je ne puis vous dire quelle place m'est destinée, jusqu'à ce que le Conseil ait réglé la forme du gouvernement des Pays-Bas, qui a été très négligé depuis Charles II.⁵ Je ne suis sûr que d'avoir un emploi sans savoir lequel. Le prince Eugène qui doit s'y rendre au retour de la campagne m'y installera lui-même. Au moyen de quoi, je deviendra sujet de l'Empereur, après quoi mon dessein est de prendre des lettres de naturalization.

(*Lettres*, t. I, p. 101.)

Vienne, 2 juillet, 1720.

Je n'ose plus, M., vous parler de mon voyage aux Pays-Bas, après tous les contretemps que l'ont retardé depuis deux ans. J'ai pris le parti de n'y plus songer et de remettre à la Providence le soin de ma destinée. ... Il y a bientôt 18. mois que toutes mes hardes sont à Bruxelles: nous devons partir dans huit jours, et cependant nous sommes encore ici sans savoir quand nous en partirons.

(*Lettres*, t. I, p. 111.)

Vienne, 20 janvier, 1721.

Le Prince Eugène n'attend qu'une réponse des Pays-Bas pour partir: j'espère qu'elle ne tardera pas et que je m'y rendrai avec lui.

(*Lettres*, t. I, p. 120.)

³ *Lettres de Rousseau sur différents sujets de littérature*. Barrillot et Fils, Genève. 1750. 5 vols. in-12.

⁴ Victory won by the Prince Eugène against the Turks.

⁵ Charles II, King of Spain (1665-1700).

Vienne, 1 fév., 1722.

Oui, Monsieur, je pars d'ici sans faute dans huit jours. ... Adieu, monsieur, l'affaire de mon établissement est en bon train; mais je ne puis encore vous en rien dire de positif.

(*Lettres*, t. I, p. 121.)

Bruxelles, 6 octobre, 1722.

Enfin, Monsieur je me retrouve à Bruxelles et j'espère pouvoir bientôt vous mander quelque chose de positif sur mon établissement.

(*Lettres*, t. I, p. 123.)

Londres, 20 février, 1723.

... Je compte être de retour à Bruxelles (au mois de mai), où je vois par toutes les lettres que je reçois de M. le Prince Eugène que je trouverai mes affaires ou faites ou bien avancées. L'emploi qu'on songe à me former est de mille écus qui voudraient chez vous aujourd'hui, près de 8000. liv. comme il faut pour cela un arrangement nouveau, le Conseil des Finances y a trouvé des difficultés: mais n'ayant que la voix consultative, leur opposition n'est d'aucune conséquence.

(*Lettres*, t. I, p. 129.)

Bruxelles, 20 octobre, 1723.

... La conclusion de mes affaires me fait regarder comme très-prochain mon retour à Vienne, que je dois appeler ma vraie patrie. Je devrais même avoir, dès-à-présent, mes Patentes, qui étaient prêtes à y être envoyées il y a trois semaines, sans un accident imprévu qui a obligé M. le Marquis de Prié d'y faire un changement qui les rendra plus solides. Je ne me presse point, parceque je regarde la chose comme infaillible.

(*Lettres*, t. I, p. 134.)

Bruxelles, 20 jan., 1724.

J'ai ma permission de retourner à Vienne et je compte de m'y acheminer vers le mois de juin. Mes Patentes sont expédiées à la chancellerie et vont partir pour Vienne. Comme la signature ne les retiendra longtemps, elles reviendront ici vers le 15 du mois prochain, et seront scellées avant le mois de mars: après quoi je n'aurai plus rien à faire ici. Je vous dirai alors, le titre qu'elles me donnent.

(*Lettres*, t. I, p. 137.)

Bruxelles, 17 juillet, 1723.

J'ai enfin, M., mes Patentes depuis deux mois, et je n'en suis pas plus avancé, par une difficulté survenue entre le Gouvernement et le Conseil, où elles doivent être enregistrées. Cet obstacle qui ne saurait être levé qu'à Vienne, m'empêche d'y retourner, parceque, c'est ici que je dois prêter mon serment, et que j'ignore le temps où l'on pourra recevoir la décision de la cour.

(*Lettres*, t. I, p. 139.)

Bruxelles, 1 avril, 1725.

Mon affaire vient de passer au Conseil des Finances qui a opiné d'une voix, en ma faveur.

Elle a été ensuite portée au Conseil d'Etat, qui s'est conformé à celui des Finances. Il ne s'agit plus que de dresser la consulte et de l'envoyer à Vienne. J'espère que le décret de l'Empereur ne me sera pas moins favorable que l'avis des conseils. . . . Cette affaire me paraît certaine.

(*Lettres*, t. I, p. 147.)

Bruxelles, 20 octobre, 1725.

L'affaire de mon établissement se trouve accrochée, M., par les changements faits dans les Finances et les chargés à l'occasion du gouvernement de l'Archiduchesse.

(*Lettres*, t. I, p. 152.)

Bruxelles, 10 nov., 1725.

J'espère avoir le décret de l'Empereur à la fin de ce mois: ce qui rendra mon établissement plus solide qu'il ne l'aurait été avec une simple Patente de M. le Prince Eugène.

(*Lettres*, t. I, p. 149.)

It is evident that Rousseau, in these letters, was speaking of an affair which concerned intimately, for a number of years, the course of his existence, but his references are always vague and indefinite. Being unable to find any more exact information in his correspondence, and getting no help from his numerous biographers who have been content to speak of a position without trying to explain the reference, further investigation brought to light in the *Bulletin de l'académie royale de Belgique*, 2^{me} série, tome ii (1846), an article entitled, *Notice sur Jean-Baptiste Rousseau. Historiographe des Pays-Bas Autrichiens par M. Gachard, archiviste général du Royaume.*

As this article settles the question and as it never seems to have been noticed by subsequent writers on the subject, the facts discovered by M. Gachard may be of interest.

The correspondence shows that Rousseau expected to go to Brussels with the Prince Eugene for the final settlement of the affair; but Eugene was unable to make the trip as soon as he had expected, and after waiting five years, Rousseau, impatient, went by himself in 1722. At this time the Prince wrote to his deputy, the Marquis de Prié asking him to have delivered to Rousseau a commission as historiographer of the Pays-Bas. (*Consulte du Conseil d'Etat* du 24 avril, 1725.) As Racine and Boileau had held similar positions under Louis XIV, it is probable that the Prince Eugene considered this sufficient precedent for conferring such a position upon a poet.

In making this request, it is possible that he was unaware of the fact that the position already existed, and that it was then occupied. It had been created by Philippe II, in favor of *Juste-Lipse*, whose letters of appointment were issued December 14, 1595. In 1722, the historiographer was *Jean-Gérard Kerckerdere*, who received his commission May 18, 1708, and held it until he died in 1738. If the Prince Eugene was aware of this fact, he was trying to re-establish a precedent which Charles II had tried, without success, to establish in 1689, in the creation of a second historiographer.

However this may be, the Marquis de Prié found difficulty in obtaining Rousseau's commission as the *intendants des finances* opposed the project from motives of economy, the finances of the Netherlands being in a bad condition, and cited the instructions of the Emperor, forbidding the creation of any new places. The Prince Eugene, to expedite matters, sent from Vienna, in his own name, formal letters creating Rousseau historiographer, and bearing the date January 15, 1724. (*Consulte du Conseil d'Etat* du 24 avril, 1725.)

It is probable that Rousseau would now have received this long-sought position, if circumstances had not intervened. At this time a quarrel arose between the famous comte de Bonneval, who had been sent to Brussels in the latter part of 1723, to take command of the Austrian infantry in the Netherlands, and the Marquis de Prié, the representative of the Prince Eugene. Rousseau, who had known Bonneval at Vienna, sided with him, and is supposed to have written for him, or helped him to write, some satiric verses which angered Prié. As Rousseau, in this affair, had naturally injured his cause, he set out for Vienna about September 1, 1724, hoping to hasten the confirmation of his appointment. While on the way, however, he learned, Sept. 3, of the arrest of Bonneval, and upon his arrival at Vienna, he practically forgot his own affairs in his efforts to secure Bonneval's release. In this he was unsuccessful, and at the same time he offended Eugene who was siding with Prié.

To make the matter worse, when Rousseau returned to Brussels in March, 1725, he found that the administration of the Netherlands had been given to the archduchess, Marie-

Elizabeth, the sister of the Emperor, while the Prince Eugene had been made *Vicaire Général* of the Italian provinces. Prié had been deposed and the Comte de Daun was representing the Archduchess. While in Vienna, Rousseau had been assured by the Emperor that he would ratify the commission sent by Eugene as soon as it had been approved by the *Conseil d'Etat des Pays-Bas*. So he sought out the Comte de Daun, who proposed the matter again to the *intendants des finances*, and this time they were favorable to it. At the session of the *Conseil d'Etat*, however, although the majority of the members were friendly to Rousseau, the few who were not so succeeded in prevailing upon Daun to leave the decision to the Emperor. (*Consulte du Conseil d'Etat du 24 avril, 1725, aux Archives du Royaume de Belgique.*) Rousseau was now very confident that the matter would be soon finished, as is shown by the last letter cited.

But at this time the *Conseil suprême des Pays-Bas* sent a communication to the Emperor, in which his attention was called to the fact that an historiographer already existed (Kerckerdere), and expressed its astonishment that neither the *intendants des finances* nor the members of the *Conseil d'Etat* had mentioned this fact in their discussion of the question. In addition, various objections were raised to the fitness of Rousseau for such a position:

Y quando dicho empleo fuesse vacante, parece que no sería conveniente conferirle á Rousseau, tanto por ser francés de nacion, quanto, porque el empleo de historiographo le diera adito á todos los archivos del país, y á la plena noticia de los papeles mas reservados, circunstancia que pudiera traer consigo muchos y muy notables inconvenientes que deja el conasego á la alta consideracion de V. Ma., mayormente, quando dicho Rousseau ne tiene el crédito assentado, tanto por su peligrosa profesion, quanto por los motivos por los quales fué hechado de su patria.

A todo lo qual se añade el requisito necesario de la lengua flamenca, que ignora Rousseau, y sin la qual el historiographo de aquellos países sería de poco provecho respecto que una grande cantidad de papeles y noticias, assí antiguas como modernas se hallan en lengua flamenca.

(*Consulte du 3 août, 1725, conservée en original aux Archives du Royaume de Belgique.*)

It is apparent that, after this communication,

some powerful influence, such as that of the Prince Eugene, would have been necessary to turn the tide in Rousseau's favor. But this prince, although still continuing his correspondence with Rousseau, had lost much of his earlier enthusiasm for the poet, and since the Bonneval affair had ceased to show him marked favor.

Consequently, the Emperor, not wishing to take any part in the matter, allowed it to go by default, and so it came to pass that Jean Baptiste Rousseau was never, in due form, the *Historiographe des Pays-Bas Autrichiens*.

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CHAUCER'S LEGEND OF GOOD WOMEN AND BOCCACCIO'S DE GENEALOGIA DEORUM.

In a former note (x: 379) treating of the list of hapless lovers in the *Hous of Fame*, an attempt was made to show that Chaucer was not indebted to Ovid only. He tells us, for example, in what way Phedra was connected with the desertion of Ariadne; Ovid does not. He says explicitly that Phyllis hanged herself; in the *Heroides* this mode of death appears simply as one of three she ponders her choice of while lamenting her departed lover. The poet must evidently have used some other source, and since he has made Phyllis the daughter of Lycurgus of Thrace, owing, as Lounsbury pointed out (ii, 232) to a heading "De Phyllida Lycurgi filia" in the *De Genealogia Deorum*, from that work also, it was suggested, he might have acquired his precise information concerning her mode of death. Such is the case. Boccaccio's famous mythology (here quoted in the translation of Betussi, Venice, 1564) not only confirms the suggestion, but calls attention as well to a number of other points in an unexpected, and what seems to be a helpful way.

The story of Phyllis as it appears in the *Hous of Fame* (l. 388 f.) is referred by Skeat to the *Heroides*, ep. 2. In his comment upon it as it appears in the *Legend of Good Women* (ll. 2934 f.) he adds that it is told by Hyginus (capp. 59, 243) and in a few lines by Boccaccio. Hyginus may at once be set aside; his version is a simple variant of the filbert-tree legend,